PRESIDENT DAVIS laid before the Senon the 8th a memorial from the Legislature Kapsas in reference to the pleuro-predict in a first After a brief executive ses-the deers years re-organed and the Tariff

THE Committee on Foreign Affairs ecting the President to give notice during by to the Queen of Great Britain that it is swish of the Unified States to terminate earticles of the "Preaty of Washington" ating to the lishery question. A remonance was presented against placing lumber the free list, it stated that \$30,000,000 invested and 1,000,000 employed in the mber business in this country. The is to relieve ships and other vessels om compulsory pilot fees was repo ted vorably. The Tariff bill was then sen up and Mr. Hayards amendment is adopted so as to make the mineral water ragraph of the free list read: "Mineral ters, all not artificial, together with bottles just in which the same are imported." Mr. prill reported amendments reducing ad forum duty on all express commerciate in the of schedule except "hemp or jute carpeting, neet and carsetings of wool. Hay or cotton. im duty on all expers commersted in the schodule except "hemp or jute carpeting, tand carpetings" of wool, flax or cotton, ta of either or other material not other herein specified, from thirty-five to per cent. The amendments were to the control of the duty on women's children's dress goods taken up discussed until adjournment. In ouse, Mr. Bedford, from the Commits of comage, Weights and Monsures, red resolutions declaring it here rediging

Tite Senate held a brief executive ses on the 10th. After the doors were resolution, which was passed, to prohe aumission free of duty of articles
for the special exhibition of
y. tools, implements, etc., for
ration and the application of
to be held at Philadelphia
Franklin Institute, Mr. Page,
of the Committee on Committee

## DOMESTIC. Ex-GOVERNOR DAVIS died at Dallas.

xas, very suddenly, on the 7th, of pneu

THE proposition to submit a prohibi on amendment to the West Virginia Consti-ation to a vote of the people, was defeated in Sepate of that State.

THE Governor of Missouri declined or e 6th to deliver Frank James upon a requision from the Governor of Minnesota to an o the charge of murder in connection with the forthfield Bank robbery in that State. Gov-rnor Crit enden states that he cannot deliver be prisoner to any other until the disposal of he indictments pending against him in Mis-

racing Kansas, the Indian Territory and orthwest Eexas, on the 6th, report the loss sheep very heavy during the recent cold ave. Cattle were drifting, but the losses ere few where they were in good condition. THE Prohibitionists of the State of wa, in convention on the 6th, voted to and the Governor to call a special session

THE National Stove Manufacturers clation at their session at New York on

the 8th, elected the following officers for the usuing year: President, W. H. Whitehead, hicago; Treasurer, Uriah Hill, Poughkeepale; ceretary, W. S. Sard, Albany, and Vice residents, R. P. Meyers, Cleveland, and George and, Jr., Albany. The meeting was largely itended. THE House Committee on Patents on

no su, authorized Mr. vance to prepare ability on so amend the Revised Statutes applicable to atects as to provide that an American patent hall run lifteen years from the time the invenion was patented in a foreign country taking all patents of whatever class extend venteen years; not to revive any American tent nowdead or to extend any living patent, t to apply only to patents hereafter granted. JOHN E. CROSS, living at the foot JOHN E. CHOSS, Itving at the foot the Allegheny Mountains, near High-id, Va., on the night of the 7th dreamed at he was on a chase and pressing a stag-st as the imaginary animal surned at bay, a sleeping hunter jumped out of bed and I down stairs, receiving injuries from which died. A few mouths before Mr. Cross had similar dream, resulting in his springing on his bed and injuring himself painfully.

# Perrisburg



VOL. XXX.-NO. 45.

PERRYSBURG, WOOD CO., OHIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1883.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

ment of laws granting aid to railroad companies, to be given to each in the shape of a State indorsement of railroad

bonds as fast as certain portions of the respective roads were completed. The

seven per cent, coin bonds were surren-dered in exchange for \$596,000 in bonds

PETER HEFFNER, residing near Fleetwood, Berks County, Pa., accidentally threw a lighted match into a keg containing powder on the 7th. An explosion followed, and Heff-ner, his wife and two-year-old child were terribly burned, the child fatally.

A BOILER in a coal office at Boone, lower pleased to the crime when arrested, but Jowa, exploded on the 8th, killing the engineer, George Fleming, and Joseph James. Two horses were also killed. The building was blown to atoms. THE Ohio River at Parkersburg, W.

Va., on the 8th was the highest known since 1860, being forty-three feet above low water 1800, being forty-three feet above low water mark. The houses all along the banks of the river were inundated and three hundred families were homeless. Every mill in the city was under water. The loss will be heavy. At Pemeroy, Ohio, three fourths of the business houses had six feet of water in them and the salt furnaces and Crescent Iron Works were badly damaged. Business was entirely suspended. The railroad tracks were six feet under water. At Bellaire the water flooded the cellars several squares from the river. The Sister Islands were shownered and a family living on one of them barely escaped with their lives, losing all their stock and farm implements. Many residents of the other island were shut in by the water, which was frozen over in still places, preventing egress by skiffs. There has been great damage to buildings, household goods and merchants' stock all along the river.

THE boiler of a tile factory at Taylorsville, Ill., exploded on the 8th, killing Peter New and five other men, and fatally injuring Henry New, the proprietor's nephew.

REPORTS from the cattle range section f Colorado on the 9th, say that the loss of stock by snow storms and recent cold weather

THE boiler of B. J. Grier's saw mill at Charlotte, Mich., exploded on the 9th, killing the proprietor and W. Gordon, the engineer. JESSE BUCY, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Holmes County, Ohio, committed suicide on the 9th, by taking strychine. No cause was assigned for the act.

THE steamer Gem, plying between Seattle and Port Madison, Elliott Bay, Washington Territory, was burned on the 9th and six persons, who jumred into the bay, were drowned. The Captain and remainder of the crew were taken off by boats from shore. There was no insurance on the boat or cargo.

GREAT excitement prevailed among he negroes at Raleigh, N. C., on the 9th, in consequence of a rumor that the students of the Colored Medical College at that place were robbing the graves of bodies. One negro died suddenly from fright,

JACOB BOALMAN, an old man over sevents, who lived a hermit life in the woods in Newaygo County, Mich., was found dead in his hu, on the 9th. He had the reputation of having considerable money and was doubt-less murdered for the purpose of robbery.

GOVERNOR BATES, of Tennessee, in his annual message to the Legislature of that State, on the 9th, recommends the payment in State, on the star, recommends the payment in full of what is known as the State debt proper. This amounts to \$2,118,000, out of a total bonded debt of \$3,000,000 on baisnee. He savors paying fifty cents on the dollar with 3.30 bonds, justifying his action of cutting the debt down one-half on the ground that the debt is a "carpet-bag" debt.

A CROWD, composed mostly of colored people assembled in front of the jail at Paola, Miami County, Kansas, on the night of the 8th, and demanded the surrender of Henry

paboe Agencies, of Indian Territory, on the 9th, say that an unknown and fatal disease was creating great ravages among horses. The animals would fall dead soon after being attacked without warning.

The President sent the following nom-

Inations to the Senate on the 9th: George W. Wurtz, Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation to Russia; La Rue Peck, New York, United States Consul at Fort Erie, Canada; Harry P. Dill, Maine, United States Consul at Guelph, Canada; William White, United States Judge for the Southern Disrict of Ohio; Lot Wright, United States Marshai for the Southern Disrict of Ohio, Registers of Land Office—George A. Moses, Ironton, Ohio; Simon W. Switzer, Bloomington, Neb.; James Morris, Valentine, Neb. Receivers of Public Monsys—John Q. A. Payton, Topeka, Kansas; J. Wesley Tucker, Valentine, Neb.

The business failures for the week nations to the Senate on the 9th: George W.

THE business failures for the week ending the 9th throughout the United States and Canada numbered 275, a reduction of thirty as compared with the previous week. New England States had 20; Southern, 78; West-ern, 85; Mfddle, 48; Pacific Coast and Terri-tories, 15; New York City, 4; Canada, 24.

THE first sentence for attempt at suicide at New York, under the new code, was that of Lawrence Bullard, a boatman, on the Sth, who received one year in the penitentiary for attempting to hang himself in the Tombe prison, that city, where he was confined on charge of drunkenness. Several previous cases have resulted in acquittal.

THE steam planing mill of Thomas Morrow, adjoining, at Red Bank, N. J., were

THE residence of J. S. Haldeman, historic property, near Harrisburgh, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the 10th. The fire was caused by a spark from a locomotive. GENERAL G. F. GRANGER, a promi-

nent officer in the Union army during the rebellion, died at Calais, Maine, on the 10th. G. L. CROCKER, President of the Taunton, Mass., Locomotive Works, died at Boston on the 10th.

JAMES DICKSON, messenger for the ary, W. S. Sard, Albany, and Vice ents, R. P. Meyers, Cleveland, and George fr. Albany. The meeting was largely ed. House Committee on Patents on authorised Mr. Vance to prepare abill need the Revised Statutes applicable to as to provide that an Awardan and the Revised Statutes applicable to as to provide that an Awardan and the Revised Statutes applicable to as to provide that an Awardan and the Revised Statutes applicable to

THE following is the weekly bank statement of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending the 10th: Loans York City for the week ending the 10th: Loans increase, \$5,030,400; specie increase, \$797,300; legal tenders decrease, \$1,235,600; deposits increase, \$3,223,300; circulation decrease, \$181,500; reserve decrease, \$1,430,350. The banks held \$6,419,700 in excess of legal requirements

Ex-GOVERNOR MARSHALL JEWELL the Allegheny Mountains, near Highdi, Va., on the night of the 7th drenmed
t he was on a chase and pressing a stag.
t as the imaginary animal turned at bay,
t as the imaginary animal turned at bay,
sleeping hunter jumped out of bed and
down stairs, receiving injuries from which
itied. A few months before Mr. Oross had
imilar dream, resulting in his springing
to his bed and injuring himself painfully,
A CHICAGO Tribune correspondent
graphed that paper on the 8th, as the
ult of a trip through central and southern
holds that the peach crop of central and
stern Illinois and part of Missouri is
ctically wided out, but in the southern part
the State the bude of all varieties of fruit
ip excellent condition.

Ex-GOVERNOR MARSHALL JEWELL
died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., on
the morning of the 11th, of pneumonia, after
an illness of but three days, in the fity-eighth
year of his age. Mr. Jewell was three times
to Russia in 1873-74, and Postmaster General
from 1874 to 1876. At the time of his death
he was Chairman of the National Republican
Committee. Mr. Jewell was a native of New
Hampshire, but removed to Hartford in 1850,
where he engageded the fit manufacture of
leather belting, in which pursuit he acquired
a hadsoome fortune. He leaves a wife and
iwo daughters, one the wife of John Russell
Young, now Minister to China, and the other
hars. M. A. Dodge, of New York City.

PRESIDENT JARRETT, of the

PRESIDENT JARRETT, of the Amal-

nent house at St. Louis on the 7th. It | ramated Association of Iron and Steel Work- Terrible Tragedy in a St. Louis Courtwas found that Henry Dress, a German team- ers, issued a circular, dated at Pittsburgh, or ers, issued a circular, dated at Pittsburgh, en the 6th, calling upon the lodges throughout the country to hold open meetings, to which all should be invited, organized and unorganized workers, manufacturer and employe, and adopt resolutions calling on Congress to pass a Tarriff bill similar to that recommended by the Tarriff Commission, or none at all. A Tarriff bill, such as has just passed the Senate, the says, "would nearly, if not completely, close every iron and steel mill in this country. Similar legislation was the cause of closing every tin-plate mill nearly five years ago, and they are yet kile. What the iron and steel in the dustries need is the Commission bill or a better, if possible, or none at all."

Petter Ryan, an old man sixty years

PETER RYAN, an old man sixty years of age, smothered his wife with be I clothing

JOHN W. HOPKINS, a leading pioneer and lumberman of western Michigan, and a resident of Grand Haven, that State, since its

first settlement, died on the 9th. THE sixteenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ohio was held at Mt. Vernon, that State, on the Sth, 9th and 10th. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Walton, Cleveland; First Vice Presi-dent, J. S. Bitler, Cincinnati; Second Vice President, G. L. Smead, Columbus; Third Vice President, W. G. Frost, Oberlin; Secretary, F.S. Goodman, Toledo.

FOREICH. PARNELL, in a communication on the 8th, asking the attendance of the Irish memof Parliament, says: "Events of the greatest importance to Ireland will be discussed. A preliminary meeting of the party will be held on the 14th to consider the action of the Irish members during the session."

THE Royal Opera House at Toronto lanada, was burned on the 8th. Loss \$75,000; nsured for \$20,000. Ir is stated that 150 bodies have been

olen from graveyards in the vicinity of Montreal during the present winter. A large number have been sent to the medical schools if the United States.

THE Nawab, Sir Salar Jung, died of cholera at Hyderabad, India, on the 8th.

PRINCE NAPOLEON was liberated from prison on the 9th, the tribunal having quashed the indictment against him. TEN persons died in Santo Catarina yatitan, Mexico, on the 5th, from eating sushrooms, and four others were not ex-

cted to live. The mushrooms were gathered women in the woods. A PARIS dispatch of the 9th states that the Advocate General of France refused to ommunicate the case against Prince Napolcon

MICHAEL KAVANAUGH, a carman of Dublin, Ireland, turned informer on the 10th against James Brady, Timothy Kelley, carman against James Brady, Timothy Kelley, carman Fitzharris, Joseph Mullett, Daniel Delany, James Carey, Town Councillor of Dublin, and seven others, who were on trial, charged with conspiracy to murder Government officials of Ireland, and the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, in Phoenix Park, that city, some time before. Kavanaugh, in his testimony, testilied that he rode with Brady, Kelley, Delany and another in a car to Phoenix Park. Peter Carey was waiting on the outside of the park. Fitzharris, the carman, drove the car. They saw Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke on the walk while in the car. There was a good deal of talk as to who should be assassinated first, and between them they settled that the job was to be done so quietly that nobody would be able to tell who was killed first, it was thought that they should go for Lord Cavendish first, but Delany answered that they were watching for the Secretary. Just before Secretary Burke came up, Delany or Carey waved a handkerchief, This was the signal for the assassination. Soon after the handkerchief waved, Kavanaugh sail he heard Secretary Burke cry "Oh!" This was, he thought like Sth, and demanded the surrender of Henry Smith, a negro, who had been committed for brutally outraging a little girl named Bennings, whom he left in the road until her arms and legs were frozen stiff. The Sheriff refused and struck the leader over the head with a cane, when the mob opened fire, wounding the Sheriff in the cheek and his son in the arm. The Sheriff and his deputies returned the shots, killing James McGraw and fatally wounding two others. At a later hour an immense crowd of both whites and black, led by a number of business men, broke down the doors of the jall with sledge hammers. To their great disappointment they found the prisoner lying dead on floor of his cell, he having cut his throat with a pocket knife. They, however, placed a rope around his neck, and dragging him to the public square, hanged him to a tree. The little girl was not expected to recover.

Advices from the Cheyenne and Arapabae Agencies, of Indian Territory, on the gave the details of the crime, was there a per-ceptible change in the demeanor of the pris-oners. Many of them had a hang-dog look and regarded the informer Kavanaugh with

farce, frequently turning to each other with a significant gesture. Several other witnesses corroborated Kavanaugh in their testimony. FIELD MARSHAL HOUSLAB died at lenna on the 11th. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, the last sur-

# viving son of the poet, died at London on the

THE Senate Judiciary Committee, on the 12th, agreed to report for passage the bill providing for the purchase from George Washton estate (comprising eleven hundred acres gear Washington City and including the Na-tional Cemetery) at a cost of \$150,000, the secrued taxes, some \$15,000, to be paid by General Lec.

THE sue of standard dollars from the United States mints during the week ending the 10th were 471,000 against 162,000 for the ame week last year.

COMMANDER FRANCIS MORRIS, of the

United States Navy, died at Newport, R. I., on the 12th. CASPER SCHLECKMAN, of Lancaster,

hio, died on the 12th at the age of nearly 100 THE handle factory at Dalton, Ga. was burned by incendiaries on the night of the 11th. Loss \$60,000; insurance \$35,000.

A FIRE at Port Huron, Mich., on the 12th destroyed five business houses. SENATOR DAVIS, on the 12th, pre-SENATOR DAVIS, On the sented the credentials of Mr. Kenna, elected to succeed him as Senator from West Virginia, which were read and filed. Mr. Hlair presented which were read and filed. Services of Virginia, which were read and filed. Mr. Hair presented several petitions from citizens of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina for National aid to common schools. The names appended to these petitions. Mr. Hair said, were mostly those of colored citizens who were unable to write, and the press having criticized similar petitions heretofore presented on the ground that many names appeared written by one band, he was authorized by General Armstrong, of Hampton Institute, under whose auspices the petitions were signed, to state that all the signatures were authorized. Mr. Vest presented a memorial of eminent citizens of St. Louis asking that General Sherman, when he retires, be placed on the retired list with the rank of General. Mr. Sawyer presented a petition from the citizens of Wisconsin for the passage of an inter-State commerce bill. Mr. Windom reported a bill providing for the execution of the provision supplements to the treaty between the United States and China, and for the suppression of the olium traffic. After the introduction of the bill to legalize the incorporation of National trades unions, the Tariff bill was taken up and the action of the Committee of the Whole in striking out lumber from the wood schedule was disagreed to by a vote of 16 years to 29 nays. Adjourned......In the House Mr. Hutchins asked unanimous consent for the passage of a bill for the reach of Aifted Fleusanton with the rank of Major General; objection being raised it went over. Under the call of States a large number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Holman introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue and promise of the suppression of lotteres, and prohibiting the transmission through the mails of lottery advertisements. Mr. Pond reported a bill authorizing a certificate on bonds, for an Agricultural Colders, to the State of Kansas, Mr. Guenther reported a joint resolution of fifty dollars per month to the grand daughter of Thomas Jefferson. The House feducation of the Dasings of the B several petitions from citizens of Virginia North Carolina and South Carolina for Nationa

SINCE the Milwaukee fire patents for nine teen new life-saving inventions for use at hotel fires have been applied for at Washing-

OHIO LEGISLATURE,

St. Louis, February 5. John C. Parker, who was a have been tried his afternoon for the murder of Mike Peyton, baker, shot his wife dead in the Criminal fourt-room to-day and then put a bullet brough his own brain. The room was crowde with lawyers, witnesses and spectators While another case was being heard Parker's wife, Ne lie, and his three sisters were in the ourt, and during the morning Mrs. Parke had stood near the cage in which her husband was confined, and had been engaged in close conversation with him. About noon Parker's lawyer asked to be allowed to consult with his client. Leave being granted, the prisone

Senate, February 6.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment with President Richards in the chair. A remonstrance was presented against the passage of Senator Kluney's resolution or of any that in a Constitutional amendment proposition couples license, or the power to grant license, with prohibition in the same amendment, and compels the electors to vote for both or neither. Communications were received from the Knights of Labor, of Cincinnati, Cleveland, East Palestine, and the Iron Molders' Usion, of Springdied, with reference to contract labor in the penitentiary. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, authorizing the Attorney General to release a certain mortgage held on property of John L. Gill. Mr. Hollingsworth obtained leave to record his vote on the Knney resolution and amendments proposing license. He voted no. Mr. Pearson also recorded his vote; he voted aye on the amendments and voted no on the resolution. Adjourned.

House.—The House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Hodge in the chair. A large number of peti ions praying for the submission of a Constitutional amendment were presented and referred to the Committee on Temperance, and others to the Judiciary Committee. Remonstrances were also presented against the passage of Senator Kinney's resolution. The following bills were introduced: Giving operatives and laborers a preferred claim against administrators and executors; providing that the original bill of exceptions may be submitted to the Supreme Court without making a certified copy, in criminal cases; giving Justices of the Peace jurisiliction over married women the same as over other persons. Mr. Gest offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to regula e the liquer traffic, said amendment to be submitted to the Supreme Court without making a certified copy, in criminal cases; giving Justices of the Peace jurisiliction over married women the same as over other persons. Mr. Gest offered a joint resolution proposing an amendme his client. Leave being granted, the prisoner was taken out of the eage, and, followed by his wife, two of his sisters and two attorneys, was taken to the jury-room, which opens off the south side of the court-room. They all sat down around a long table, and the prisoner started to give his lawyer a list of witnesses. All eyes were off the man for an instant. His wife was sitting beside him. Suddenly a shot was heard and she settled back in her chair a correse, never moving or speakwas heard and she settled back in her chair a corpse, never moving or speaking. The report set the whole building in an uproar, but before interference was possible, Parker placed the muzzle of the pistol just behind his right ear and fired, scattering his own brains all over the room. He died in an hour, never speaking after the shot. Where he got the pistol is a mystery, it is supposed his wife or his sister, Mrs. Craft, gave it to him. Mr. Craft, his brother in-law, identified the weapon as belonging to

Craft, gave it to him. Mr. Craft, his brother in-law, identified the weapon as belonging to him, but all say no one but his wife was near enough to the prisoner to give it to him. Everything indicates that the whole affair was concocted deliberately, and that Mrs. Parker went to the court-room knowing she was to be killed. She told three people yesterday that she would have to die. It would be better for her baby, as it would get \$1,000 from the Knights and Ladies' of Honor, of which order she had been a member. Mrs. Parker and her husband had been married about six years. Before her marriage she was a Miss O'Neill, who lived in the northern part of the city. Those who knew her say she was strikingly Those who knew her say she was striking handsome, petite and stoutly built, and in every way an attractive girl. As she lay dead on the table it could be seen she was still a pretty woman. A letter was found in Parker's

cell, written by him, in which he declared his intention of killing himself and wife. From the tone of the letter it is plain that the wife was a party to her husband's plans. About four o'clock on the morning of Au gust 20, 1881, a crowd of men, among them Johnny Parker and Mike Peyton, were stand-ing in front of a salcon on the corner of Fifth street and Lucas ayenue, when Parker and street and Lucas avenue, when Parker and Peyton, both of whom were very hot-headed when intoxicated, quarreled over paying for a drink. Peyton, who was a large man, aimed a vicious blow at Parker with a knife. This thrust Parker swore missed its mark and took his assailant in the side, cutting open the abdomen and letting forth the entrails. Such was Parker's story, told just after the murder. Poyton was taken to the hospital, and there he swore that Parker had come up to hum as he reyton was taken to the hospital, and there he swore that Parker had come up to him as he was standing in the saloon, and drawing a long knife had cut him in the side. Peyton then put his hand to his side and staggered to the edge of the side walk, where he fell fainting from loss of blood. Parker ran east to an alley and up the alley, threwing away his knife as he ran. Policeman King was called to the spot, and gave chase, catching the fugitive before he pad gone a blook. Parker was ugy and resisted violently, and King and two other officers were able with difficulty to get him to the police station. There he was found to be so much under the influence of liquor that he was threatened with delirium tromens. Remedies were applied and the man saved from the attack. As soon as he was able to speak he told his story in a straightforward manner, and never varied from it even when Peyton, on his death-bead, identified him as the murderer. Parker was the son of wealthy parents, and had been well educated and brought up, but on reaching manhood he had fallen into bad ways, from which his wife, a woman of refinement, in vain attempted again and again to rescue him, and from which Parker, who was a fine book-keeper, promised to sever himself, only to fall buck into bad company, until he committed murder. he swore that Parker had come up to him as he

Speculative ventures on the Board of Trade have become so popular and so common among persons of means that poor people are beginning to take a hand in the business and o try their luck in a deal on margins accord ing to their means. The revelations that have recently been made in this city of the opera-tion of two or three bogus commission firms will convince the public to what extent co-op-

erative gambling is carried on.

Thanks to the watchfulness of the Post-of-fice Department, the fraudulent transactions of these bogus firms have been exposed, and thanks to the ever-vigilant newspapers for putting the unsophisticated upon their guard, it has been estimated that at least \$100,000 has been received by these firms by mail and express during the past six months, and no doubt their

six months, and no doubt their receipts in the aggregate will amount to much more than that. Their mode of operating was very simple, and appealed at once to the cupidity of their correspondents. It was simply to induce Tom, Dick and Harry in the country to send in five dollars, ten dollars, or any other sum that they were willing to invest in a big pool that was sure to realize a big thing for the investors. The small or the sums sent the better, and the more scattered the correspondents the better for the sharpers engaged in the swindle, because the small contributors were less liable to make them trouble in the final outcome than if the donations had been larger.

outcome than it the donations had been larger.
In this way co-operative gambling can be carried on to any extent and on a grand scale, to
the great profit of those who receive and handie the cash.

The scheme had many merits as a first-class swindle. It held out the delusive promise to make a little money for the contributors by a lucky turn of the wheel of fortune (which always turns in favor of the man at the crank), and the amounts were so small that nobody was likely to make a fuss about it if things took an unfavorable turn on the "board." And then, with the aid of adroit and unscrupulous accomplices, the books of the firm could always be so manipulated that "heads I win, and talk you lose," and everything would apcar square on its face. These skillful rascals

pear square on its inc. These skillful rascals could have so managed the business that they could really have envested the meney in margins, and if they had been on the winning side, could have kept the surplus, and showed their customers that there had been a loss. But the probability is that no investment of the sort had been made, and that their immense receipts have been put where they will do the most good to themselves.

The whole shameful transaction makes three things a little plainer than they were better than they were bewill bear the loss in silence, not wishing to le the invimate friends know what fools the may been making of themselves.—Ch cap

# Six Hundred Knives Lost.

Passengers on the Peninsula and Orienta Passengers on the Peninsula and Oriental steamer Malway were placed in a strange predicament recently. An indian knife-cleaner on board got drunk, tied all the table-knives (upward of six hundred in number) round his waist, and jumeed overboard. The ship was stopped and turned round, but all efforts to rescue the unfortunate man with the much-needed table-knives were unavailing, and the ded table-knives were unavailing, and the

tles has grown to enormous proportions. Over 52,000,000 cans of tomatoes were racked last year, making one for every man, woman, and child in the country. Nearly half of this work was done in Maryland and Virginia. The wholesale price for three-pound cans ranged from four to five cents each.—N. Y. Sun.

GOLD shippers say that the average loss by abrasion on a ship tent of a million of gold to Europe is about two hundred dollars.

concerning her.

distribute it. - Chicago News.

accounts for two years.

where the liquor is sold. The bill leaves out the prudent exception "on the order of pa-rents," and leaves it for regular physicians; providing for furnishing all school books to pupils in the State at ten per cent. above cost, the Commissioners to advertise for bids, the Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Attorney General and School Commissioner to consti-tute the commission to decide on the book (it is the old Patton bill largely amended); to prevent the adulteration of food and drink and providing penalties for ylouations

to prevent the adulteration of food and drink and providing penalties for violations of the act; conferring on Justices of the Peace originate and final jurisdiction in the prosecution of all liquor cases; amending section 535 so that homesteads may be protected from judgment liens. Mr. Van Dorn offered a resolution which was ordered printed.

It provides for an easier way to amend the Constitution by having a proposition therefy voted on at a special instead of the regular election, and a majority voting for the proposed amenument shall be sufficient to secure its adoution.

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the irrepressible conflict already entered upon between the confederated monopolies and the people.

All who favor the restriction of the power of corporations, the helding of the public lends for actual settlers, the suppression of gambling in the necessities of life, and of combinations which fix prices against the natural laws of trade, the distriction of legal rights in vested wrongs, and the overthrow of all monopolies and of all systems and laws made in the interest of the few and against the many, all who oppose the control of the currency by banks of issue, and the taxation of all midustry for the benefit of favored enterprises under the guise of a protective tariff; all who favor the election of the President and United States Fenature by a direct vote of the people—all who favor simple and just government as against that which is complex and corrupt—are invited to choose delegates to represent them in the conference, the basis of representation being four delegates for the District of Columbia, four for each

Adjourned.

Senate, Fébruary 7.—Four bills were read the second time and referred. Mr. Dexter introduced a bill to amend section 2, 109 so as to require the authorities of municipal corporations having the charge of any bonds whose issue may be provided for to first offer the same to the trustees of the sinking fund or to the officer or officers having; charge of its debt or part, and accrued interest, and only on their refusal to take any or all of such bonds shall they, or such part of them as remain, be offered at public sale, and all sales, to other than the sinking fund, shall be sold to the highest and best bidder. Adjourned.

House.—Several petitions were presented. tive Committee Anti-Monopole party of Cook County; C. C. Pest, Indianapolis; Rev. Myron W. Reed, Indianapolis; F. W. Ham-lton; San Francisco, President Central Auti-Monopoly Club; G. A. Heinlen, San Francisco, Secretary Central, Auti-Monopo-ly Club; John T. Doyle, Menio Park, Cal.; Dr. George Hewston, San Francisco, President Anti-Monopoly Lengue of Call-forna; Almarin H. Paul, San Francisco; Hor-ace Adams, San Francisco; Mo-es G. Cobb, San Francisco; Robert Wilson Murthy, M. D., San Francisco; Robert Wilson Murthy, M. D., San Francisco; Alvin C. Turcer, San Francisco; Grand Island, Neb., editor Anti-Monopolist; O. T. B. Williams, Seward, Neb.; Allen Root, Omaha, Neb., Secretary Anti-Monopolist State Central Committee; J. B. Dauforth, Rock to other than the sinking fund, shall be sold to the highest and best bidder. Adjourned. House.—Several petitions were presented asking for the submission to the people of an amendment to the Copstitution forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of literating liquors as a beverage, and by Messrs. Patterson and Wagener, asking for the passage of the bill to create a State Board of Pharmacy. Mr. Scott offered a bill to more effectually regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors by the imposition of a tax on the traffic. Mr. Livey offered a bill to amend the soldiers bounty act passed April 17, 1807, as amended April 16, 1880, so as to provide for interest on the bond or warrant from the date of its issue until the same is redeemed, re-colisted soldiers to be included also in the list cutified to bounty. The bill amending section 6,535 to provide that an objection made to a talesman or juror impanneled to serve in an action before a justice shall disqualify him if he has served as juror in such court within thirty days prior to the challenge, was passed. Mr. Scott offered a bill to require township clerks to make annually a detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures and making a failure a misdemeanor. Adjourned.

Scuate, February 8.—Five bills were read the second time and referred. braska State Legislature: Senators—S. S. Rey-nodes, W. H. Beck, William Dye, L. D. Barker, David Buller, H. M. Rich, A. H. Conner, Geo. T. Bröwn, S. S. Alley, W. F. Dedge, Repre-sentatives—H. G. Avmitage, W. J. Werhan, W. L. Cook, D. M. Tiganey, F. J. Sadelek, J. Shua Pulmer, W. A. Town, B. Sjamin Young, B. F. Dodd, A. Stedwell, H. Berkley, J. R. Rateilf, J. H. Stickle.

A Successful Quail Enter.

a misdemeanor. Adjourned.

Senate, February 8.—Five bills were read the second time and referred. The following bills were passed: House bill by Mr. Swayne to provide for an additional salary to be paid to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas residing in Lucas County; amending section 3,058, to require cierks of Boards of Education to make a statement annually before making estimate for annual appropriation of all unexpended balance on hand, and to deduct the same from such estimate; amending section 6,554 so as to make the fee of jurors in justice courts one dollar; to amend section 5,018, to provide that in an action against an officer for recovery of property taken on execution or attachment, the court may make the original plaintiff a defendant with that officer; to dispense with the making of a profile of a public ditch by the engineer, and dispensing with notice to persons subject to tax for construction of the same. Adjourned.

House.—The following bills were read the third time and passed: Amending section. Mr. Walcott came up smiling yesterday afternoon to down his last brace of qualis. His prolonged diet on the birds scenaed to have rees 'ened lim. In reply to an in unity as to his condition, he said: "I feel as well as when I started in and I don't know but better."

Among the spectators in the crowd on the porch were Drs. Also off and Nivison, of West Forty-second street. Dr. Alsdorf said that he came to be in at the death, and Dr. Nivison remarked that it was his third visit to an apparently healthy pathent. Mr. Bunnell, of museum fame, hold the wasch on Mr. Walcott's final performance. The quali man cleamed the bones of bird lifty-nine in three minutes the rty seconds, and bird sixty in three minutes the rty seconds, and bird sixty in three minutes the rety seconds; seven minutes ten sec-

in once s place were talking about the strong appetites possessed by certain men. In the course of the conversation Mr. James Moffar remarked that he could produce a man that he would back to eat a brace of qualla a day for thirty consecutive days. Mr. Case said to Mr. Moffat: "How much money will you put up or your man?"

House.—The following bills were read the third time and passed: Amending sections 1,756 and 1,757 so as 10 compel municipal officers to publish detailed statements of their accounts on or before the first Monday in April of each year; amending section 917 so as to provide a commission of three to examine the financial report of County Commissioners to be appointed by the presiding Common Pleas Judge, and report to him; amending section 907 so as to allow the guardian of an insene person to dispose of insane ward's estate by dower or otherwise as the Probate Court may direct; amending section 2,434 so that municipal corporations may have power to contract with individuals for improvements; amending section 296 so as to require the owners or lessees of mines to make accurate maps of the same and file the same with the State Inspector of Mines; appropriating \$1,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Sumon Kenton in Champaign County. The Senate joint resolution by Mr. Hollingsworth, instructing the Ohlo Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any reduction in the tariff on wool, came up for consideration and was adopted. Adjourned. your man?

"I will inlet \$20." roplied Mr. Moffat.

"I will inlet that bet." said Mr. Case, "Name your man."

"W. R. Walcott is my man."

"Walcott and a man named H. Troutman of Washington were the only men known to have succeeded in the feat, although many have attempted if. Froutman went through the ordeal in February, 1870, on a wager of \$500 a side.

A few days after Walcott beran to eat the birds, the bet between Messrs. Moffat and Case was increased to \$550 a side. Many outside bets were made on even terms as soon as the affar! teams a matter of public talk. Mr. Walcott dayour d his brace a day without any apparent trouble until January 21. two weeks from the start, when Walcott came up to his work decidedly unstready and somewant demorabled. Bets were then offered of \$100 to \$40 that he would not complete his task. His backer became disgusted, and iso Walcott says) advised him to give up the match. A gentleman who is said to have been financially intrested, as well as having a friendly desire to see Walcott succeed, took hold of the quait man, steadled him down to his work, and coached him to a final easy victory.

During the last haif of the inatch Mr. Case bedged so that he came out nearly even on his bets.

The quall man seems to be the one who will make the least out of the venture. Gabe said that he did not see how he could be expected to give much. He had furnished the birds and trimmings at considerable expense, and had bet against the man in favor of the birds. Walcott did not look for anything from his original backer. He appeared rather dublous when questioned as to where his profils came in. He intimated that same who had bet on him promised to remember him when t

consideration and was adopted. Adjourned.

Senate, Physicary 9.—Fourteen bills were read the second time and referred. The bill making partial appropriations for the benevolent, penal and correctory institutions was passed. Mr. Hartsborn introduced a bill to amend section 859 so as to authorize County Commissioners to supply county officials with all the necessary blank books and stationery, and to contract with the lowest bidder for the same. Adjourned.

House.—The following bills were introduced: Amending section 359 so as to prevent unworthy parents from taking their children from county children's homes or homes among citizens found for them; amending section 590 so as to increase the fine for selling liquor to minors and habitual drunkards from \$5 to \$25, to \$50 and \$100, and making the fine and costs of prosecution a lien on the premises costs of prosecution a lien on the premises where the liquor is sold. The bill leaves out

# Currency Reform Conference.

Currency Reform Conference.

Wasuington, February 9.
The "Currency Reform' Conference has closed its sessions, and reformers to-day issued an ad ress to the country, in which they define their position with reference to some of the principal political issues of the time. The address begins as follows:
"Monopolistic miluonee threatens the liberty of the people. It has divided American citizens into classes of rich and poors-those who live on fixed incomes yet produce nothing, and those whose labor pays all taxes and supports all classes. It controls the principal avenues of commerce and travel, and the transmission of intelligence. It welds undue influence over the public pass and elections. It corrupts all Legislative, Judicial and Executive officers, and, above all, it inflates and controls the volume of currency and eredits, which embles it to create panies, destroy properly-values, parally re business, throw later out of employment, and stop the demand for its productions."

The attention of 'all patriotic citizens' is then invited to a statement of principles in which are advocated the prompt paywent of the public debit the issuance by the Government of all currency of the country, such currency to be legal tender for all dues public and private: the establishment of a Government Postal Telegraph system; the restriction of rairond corporations to promote the public welfare and prevent them from becoming oppressive monopoles; the repeal of all class legislation and the enactment of haws compelling all property to bear its just port on of the burden of taxation; the retention of the public domain for the benefit of actual settlers; cernomy in public expenditures; honesty in administering the Government; an American civil service that will place officials more directly under the control of the people, and, finally, purity of the benefit of actual settlers; cernomy in public expenditures; honesty in administering the flowernment; an American civil some from Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson Senate, February 10.—The journal was read and approved. Several messages from the House were read and disposed of when the Senate adjourned until the 12th.

House.—After reading several amendments to the Revised Statutes the House adjourned until the 12th. -Miles away from the coast in a certain part of Texas, high and dry in the rank prairie grass, lie the remains of a once gallant ship. The vessel is suponce gallant ship. The vessel is sup-posed to be of Spanish build, and is thought to have been driven inland by a tidal wave. So long has the vessel been there that there are not even traditions -The title "lady" is derived from the Saxon hleaf-dian, contracted into lafdy, and then into lady. I af, or hlaf, or loaf, means food or bread, and dian means to serve, so that the title 'lady' means bread-server. The feudal lord supplied the food for the guests, or the poor, and the ladies used to carve and THE Mayor of Vadulesti, Roumania, find-

ing many of the citizens in arrears for taxes, selzed upon the wives of the delinquents and -There is still extant in the Post-of locked them up for security for the debts fice Department at Washington a small folio ledger of not more than three quires of paper, upon which Franklin, when Postmaster General, kept all his The delinquents liked their freedom at first, and made joily over it; but at the end of forty-eight hours every wife had been redeemed by the payment of the tax for which she had been held.

—A Vermont debating society will tackle the question: "Which is the most fun—to see a man try to thread a needle or a woman try to drive a nail?"

MR. Bignoury, of the Rhode Island Legislature, offered a resolution—and meant no sarcasm by it—that a dictionary be purchased with public monly for every member. MR. BLODGETT, of the Rhode Island Legis

Perrysburg Journal.

JOB PRINTING.

Note-Heads, " ean Enveloper Etc., Etc. A SPECIALTY.

Pamphlets, Lawyers' Briefs, and all kinds on lob Printing, in plain black or in colors, exce

go at all. We are on trial, and if we don't behave grandly we will get the grandest bounce in 1881 that we have over had." These are not the exact The Wind and the Whirlwind. Alabama long ago carned the right to be classed among the 'robber States' of the South. She sowed the wind of repudiation like Tennessee, and nowth. Treasurers of the two States have gone words of the Governor, but they express his meaning exactly, in ewer sentences than he used. O, rare Ben Butfer! up together in a whirlwind of embezzie-ment. Treasurer Vincent and Treasur-

er Polk learned the r lessons of honesty from the people they served, and if now the people suffer they have only to thank themselves and admire the doeil-

> The Southern States have been under renewed Democratic rule but a few years, and they all passed from carpet. bag to Bourbon rule with many protes. It tations that the days of official corrup-tion in their borders now had ended. It was said, in their always flambuoy- is ant press, that the chivalrous honorand

ities until the Democrats returned to power in 1874 under circumstances that led them to expect to state for a long time.

The interest, however, had to a considerable extent been defaulted for three or four years be ore that time. In 1873 the direct debt of the State was \$11, 874, 111 and the railr ad debt \$17,110, 600, and in that year the holders of railroad bonds indorsed by the State, to the amount of \$4,768,000 and bearing eight.

of the robel army, a feeing defaulter, a

simply re using to "recognize" them, and the direct bonded debt was scaled down from \$7,416,800 to \$7,127,709, by which operation the State robbed its the exposure and consequence of it, and the most unmanly bearing when creditors of \$289,0 11 more.
The bonded debt, direct and by indorsement, of over \$28,000,000, for which the State of Alabama was legally ind morally liable in 1874, was in the course of five years of Democratic tac-tics of repudiations caled down to about one-third of that amount, in addition to the confiscation of accrued interest and

the reduction of prospective interest for the whole li e-time of the bonds. The Mobile Register of January 15, 1882, gave the total indebtedness of the State at only \$1,111,500, and two-thirds of this as bearing the read usted rate of two, three, four and five per cent., increasing at intervals of five and ten

years. Such has been the example of the Such has been the example of the great and prosperous State of Alabama in the way of repudiating debts for the payment of which the public honor was pledged. The money stolen by Treasurer Vincent is hardly one per cent, of what has been stolen by the State, and he probably thought that was no more than his equitable share of the swag. It will be amusing to read the dispatch-It will be amusing to read the dispatel es of the Governor in trying to get Vincent arrested, and the homilies of the newspapers on the exceeding sin-fulness of appropriating other people's money. Vincent is a representative man. He has merely followed the example of his State in repudiating. It would be lucky for the State if it could follow his example in running away. -Detroit Post and Tribune.

# The Way They Have.

The Democrats of the Nation had r ig blow-out at Poston on the 8th of January, the central ligure of all being hat ch ef of l'emocrats, Governor Ben Butler I etters of congratulation were read from Tilden and Beck, and a score or more "National" Democrats, and speeches were made. Most of the speeches and letters were in he yein of the letter of our own Governor Hendricks and the speech of our own Sena-dricks and the speech of our own Sena-dr tor McDonald to the Democratic editors and not commit crime. of Indiana, in convention as embled a few days ago, to he effect that the crib was just in reach, and that now it is a burning shame that the Republicans world to the shame of the whole Nashould take advantage of Pendleton's tion. It is a mort fying spectacle, and folly and proceed to legislate them away from a least from which they have been otherwise driven for now nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. endleton merely intended the cry of "Civil-Service l'eform" as a bit of cheap clan tree the reading textween the lines. clap trap, the reading between the lines meaning that the Service should be retormed by turning the Republicans out and putting a lot of the hungriest Democrats the earth ever saw in. But now surrender the Government to the rebels, the Republicans have gone and done it, so that there is but little use of trying to "reform" the Service at all.

After the letters and speeches congratulatory and laudatory of the has shown that the body of the party has after the letters and speeches congratulatory and laudatory of the new Democratic Governor had been made, ad nauseam, the Governor came to the front. His speech was eminently Butlerian. Condensed, it rau thus: "Gentlemen, don't fool yourselves. The uprising of the people of which you talk is simply no nowising. at all. in not a single State, not excepting Massachusetts, has there been

You were in the Repu lican purty long of enough to learn how to discern things with that off eye of yours. "It must be embarrassing at times to have to look at ity of their pupils.

At the close of the Rebellion the State debt of Alabama amounted to about \$6.000.000 excinsive of \$700.000 for unpaid interest and something like \$13.000,000 contracted in aid of the Rebellion. In 1862, when the reconstructed State Government went into operation, the debt was reported at \$7,004,399, the increase being mainly due to the issue of new bonds for defaulted interest.

Two ways at once, but it is won ierfully convenient at other times to be able to keep one eye on the main chance, which is Ben Butler, and to have the other times to be able to keep one eye on the main chance, which is Ben Butler, and to have the other times to be able to keep one eye on the main chance, which is Ben Butler, and to have the other times to be able to keep one eye on the main chance, which is Ben Butler, and to have the other times to be able to keep one eye on the main chance, which is Ben Butler, and to have the other times to be able to keep one eye on the main chance, which is Ben Butler, and to have the other times to be able to keep one eye on the main chance, which is Ben Butler, and to have its reported to possible side issues. "Covernite turned to possible sides is sues." "Covernite turned to possible sides is sues." "Covernite turned to possible side issues." "Covernite turned to possible side issues two ways at once, but it is won terfully of new bonds for defaulted interest.

The trovisional Legislature of 1857, however, which was overwhelmingly Democratic, had made a large prospective increase of the debt by the enact-

respective roads were completed. The Republican Administration which came into power in 1870, carried out the policy thus initiated, and recognized the validity of the railroad debt that had been created. It had not been the work of "carpet baggers" or Republicans and, with the baggers" or Republicans and, with the exception of about \$ 00,000 in bonds to one railroad, the valid ty of the debt was not questioned by the State authorities until the Democrats returned to power in 1874 under circumstances that the large of the depth of the debt was not questioned by the State authorities until the Democrats returned to power in 1874 under circumstances that the democratic field of the depth of the democratic field of the depth of the

amount of \$1,768,000 and bearing eight quire by murder and terrorism of the au majority to rule their States. In a short, per cent, interest, were induced to change them for \$1,192,000 in bonds majority to rule their States. In a short, time, within the brief space of four or five years every State of the South passed under I emocratic rule, and the chivalry of the Southern States, for a given their orimes, began to stak I boastingly before the world, determined to redeem the clouded name of their States from the odium and dishonor left upon them by the carpet bag officials who ruled them for a few years.

In the natural course of things, and in the course even of common organized thevery in official places, great orimes bearing seven per cent. interest in coin. In 1870 another "compromise" was effected, under which the \$1,192,000 in hearing five per cent. For three years the holders had received no interest, and in that time, in addition to the loss of in ere-t, \$1,172,000 of the principal sum, or eighty-seven per cent. of the whole,

had disappeared in this one batch of railroad bonds, by the easy process of thievery in official places, great crimes in official stealing or at least the expos-In 1874 the Democratic State Government "compromised" another of of bonds amounting to \$5,300,000, bearing interest at eight per cent., by issuing a lieu thereof \$1,000,000 of new bonds at five per cent., and in 1876 the State confiscated nearly half the interest on the \$1,000,000 by reducing the rate from five per cent, to two per cent for five years, three per cent, for the years and five per cent, for ten years and five per cent, for ten years and bravely repudiated all interest up to January 1, 1877.

In 1874 the State, having loaned \$2,000,000 of its eight per cent, bonds to a greatly done, generally committed do not ripen into exposure for eight or ten years as a generally done. But in the South in the first door of the new and boast. In 18.4 the State, having loaned 82.000,000 of its eight per cent. bonds to a railroad company, proposed to pay the same by transferring to the bondholders its lien on the land grant belonging to the bondholders of the land grant belonging to the company, and this proposition was the company, and this proposition was reported in 1876 as having been accepted by the bendholders; but in 1877 of the rebel army, a "cepted defaulter, respectively and the result of the rebel army, a "cepted defaulter, respectively are already coming to light."

A month ago it was Colonel Polk, of the very chivalry of Tennessee, a hero, of the rebel army, a "cepted defaulter, respectively are already coming to light. this two million loan was classed as "unrecognized by the State." There were also \$4,705,000 of bonds indorsed of the robel army, a Toring defaulter, a robber of four hundred thousand dolors lars, being captured in the wilds of a Texas, and returned to his boasting in rapid succession, unblushing villiany in official corrupt on and robbery, the most abject cowardice in fleeing from the contraction of the c by the State and issued to various railroads, which were laid on the shelf by

> overtaken in his night and captured. Now comes another Democratic State Treasurer and robber-Vincent, of Alabama, who is a fugitive from his State after stealing \$32,000 of its money. It came upon the State like a great surprise—of course. For who—especially who that is a Democratic Southerner—could expect a petted son of the chivalry and the 1 emocracy of the South of being a thief, a robber first mean enough to steal, and next coward enough to run. It was all discovered in one short atternoon, and covered in one short atternoon, and A the Democratic Governor of the Democratic State of Alabama had to report to the almost unanimous I emocratic I egislature the "pain ul and mortify-

ing" fact that the Democratic State of the State of the State of the State of State his head, and that a description of the his head, and that a description of the great robber had been sent to the police of all the cities of the wicked North. It seems it was taken for granted that he chivalrous thief had gone North or "gone to meet Spencer," as it were. The order of dispatches add that "there is great expectement all through Alabama." We should say so. Two such great robberties in the Southern States, in the short his time since Democratic rule has readtime since Democratic rule has re- b- 13 tained there, are not only remarkable but astounding. They show and prove, two things, the chronic and historical corruption of the Democratic party when in power and the inevitable result of the example set by some of the Southern States since coming under Democratic rule, in repudiating their debts. The Pemocratic people of the South have seemed willing to repudiate, any and all debts made by the war any and all debts made by the war Governments, and in Tennessee they went back of the war to repudiate the debts of the old State in its former days

of which you talk is simply no uprising to office.

at all in not a single State, not exOne thing is plain—all around the sky -and that is that the old Democratic any indication of increasing lave for or confidence in the Democratic party, it is cally a way the Republicans have, on off years: of correcting their public lews State Register.